THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9430. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1782.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

By Desire of a Lady of Diſtinction,

WEDNESDAY next, February 6, will be preſented, the Comedy of

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER;

OR, THE

MISTAKES OF A NIGHT.

Young Marlow, Mr WILLIAMSON;
Hardcaſtle, Mr Hollingſworth; Haſtings, Mr Taylor; Sir Charles Marlow, Mr Charteris; Diggory, Mr T. Banks; Roger Mr Tannett; And Tony Lumpkin, Mr KNIGHT.
Mrs Hardcaſtle, Mrs Charteris; Miſs Neville, Mrs Woods; Dolly, Mrs Tannett;
And Miſs Hardcaſtle, Mrs BULKLEY.

To which will be added, a Muſical Farce, called,

Thomas and Sally; or, The Sailor's Return.

The Squire, Mr TANNETT; Thomas, Mr GAUDRY.
Dorcas, Mrs CHARTERIS; and Sally, Miſs KIRBY.

☞ On Saturday evening laſt, Mr JACKSON's Tragedy of *Eldred*, or *The Britiſh Freeholder*, was performed to a very numerous and brilliant audience, who received it with the higheſt marks of approbation and applauſe.—Due notice will be given when it will be repeated.

SIGNORA CORRI's NIGHT

WILL be the 5th of February curt. in St Cecilia's Hall.——Tickets to be had at Mrs Innes's ſhop, head of Niddry's Wynd, and at Signora Corri's, Lady Stair's Cloſe, Lawn-market. Price 3 s.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Monday Jan.* 28.

READ ſeveral road bills, and received two petitions for bringing in bills.

Sir *George Yonge* informed the Houſe, that he had ſomething to mention to them, in which he conceived their privilege to be eſſentially involved; for he underſtood it to be clear parliamentary doctrine, that it was a breach of their privilege for any one to endeavour to impede the orders of that Houſe, or attempt to oppoſe or evade the execution of them. Having premiſed this, he ſaid, by a letter from the country he was informed, that an attempt had been made to prevent a ſummons of the Houſe of Commons from being ſerved on a man, whoſe attendance in London the Houſe had judged neceſſary, for the purpoſe of giving evidence before the Committee that ſhould be appointed to try the merits of the petition relative to the late election for the borough of Honiton.—He did not mean to ſay a word with regard to the evidence which this man could give to that Committee; his wiſh was to conſider in the abſtract, and totally unconnected with the Honiton election, how far it was, or was not, a breach of privilege to attempt in any caſe whatever, to obſtruct the execution of the orders of that Houſe? In the caſe which he was going to mention, he was of opinion himſelf that their privilege was involved; but the Houſe would be able to form a proper judgment from the fact which he was then about to explain. The man of whom he was ſpeaking, was called *Read*; it had been diſcovered that he could give ſome evidence relative to the conduct of [illegible] candidates at the late election: He was ſent for by a friend to that candidate, who having wormed from him the nature of the evidence he could give, and finding it ſuch as he thought it would not be for the intereſt of his friend to have given before the Committee, endeavoured to diſſuade him from remaining in town; adviſed him to go out of the way, that the ſummons directed by the Houſe of Commons to be ſerved on him, and which was then on the road from London, might not find him: Promiſes and threats were uſed by the party to make *Read* conſent to leave Honiton. Such was the nature of the complaint as ſtated to him in a letter from Honiton. The perſon tampered with, he underſtood, was then in the lobby; and the Houſe by calling him in would have an opportunity to judge, how far the complaint that had been made to him was founded. He concluded by moving that Read be called in; and the motion was agreed to.

The witneſs ſaid, that he had been at the houſe of Thomas Broughton, currier at Honiton, who having got from him a confeſſion of all he knew relative to the laſt election for that borough, deſired him to quit the town, that the ſummons from the Houſe of Commons might not be ſerved upon him; and that finding him, the witneſs, reluctant to follow his advice, he threatened to have him preſſed, &c.

The witneſs was ordered to withdraw; and Sir *George Yonge* again got up. He ſaid he thought it his duty to move, thas Thomas Broughton be ſummoned to attend the Houſe; but he would leave it to gentlemen to fix the day. Some might think it proper to appoint it before the ballot ſhould take place for trying the petition relative to the Honiton election: others might think it more proper not to bring Broughton to the bar, till the conteſt for the Honiton election ſhould have been over; for his part, he wiſhed to ſteer clear of party in the buſineſs; and therefore he would adopt which ever expedient the Houſe ſhould moſt approve: However, if gentlemen ſhould think it a matter of indifference at which of the two periods he had mentioned, the buſineſs ſhould be taken up, he was of opinion, that the ſooner the complaint he had made to the Houſe ſhould be enquired into, the better; and as the ballot for the Honiton Committee ſtood for the 11th of February, he would (and did) move that Thomas Broughton, currier, of Honiton in Devonſhire, ſhould be ſummoned to attend at the bar of that Houſe on Tueſday ſe'ennight. The motion paſſed without oppoſition; but

Mr *Rolle*, member for the county of Devon, deſired to know at whoſe expence the man was to travel.

The *Speaker* informed him, that, if the man ſhould be found to have acted wrong in the tranſaction alluded to, there was no doubt, but he muſt bear with the loſſes and expences to which his own miſconduct had expoſed him: if on the other hand, it ſhould appear, that the man was guiltleſs in the tranſaction, there were certainly means of doing him juſtice for the trouble and expence, by puniſhing the accuſing party: at all events, the man, if innocent, could not fail of compenſation from ſome quarter; nay, even from the houſe; for the authority of the houſe ought not, and ſhould not be uſed as an engine of oppreſſion.

Mr *Rolle* ſaid he thought it his peculiar duty as member for the county in which the man lives, to put to the Houſe the queſtion, to which he had received ſo ſatisfactory an anſwer from the chair.

Lord *Mulgrave* ſaid he was ſorry that the Hon. member who had moved that the committee on the naval enquiry ſhould ſit on Thurſday next, was not then in the Houſe; he had ſent him notice on Sunday, that he (Lord Mulgrave) would move this day, for diſcharging that order, and making a new one for the ſitting of the committee on Thurſday ſe'ennight; and the Hon. member had ſent him for anſwer that he ſhould be in his place in the houſe on Monday; but he was ſorry to hear now that the Hon. gentleman was prevented by indiſpoſition from attending. His Lordſhip however ſaid that he would wait till to-morrow, if neceſſary; and then would make the motion he had mentioned.

Mr *T. Townſhend* was not leſs ſorry for the indiſpoſition of his honourable friend, than aſtoniſhed at the intention of the noble Lord to put off the enquiry, after miniſters had in a manner defied it. He was proceeding, when he was interrupted by the Speaker, who informed him that there was no queſtion before the Houſe, and that it would be diſorderly to proceed merely upon a notice of a motion given by the noble Lord. A converſation upon order ſucceeded, which, after ſome time, was ended by

Lord *Mulgrave*, who hearing himſelf called upon to make his motion, then roſe for the purpoſe of making it. He ſaid, if gentlemen ſuppoſed it was the wiſh or deſire of the Admiralty to delay the enquiry, for the purpoſe of delay, they were very much miſtaken: the Admiralty had indeed defied, provoked, challenged the enquiry; and had only to regret that the gentlemen on the other ſide of the Houſe had narrowed the ſcale, on which the noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty was earneſt that it ſhould have been conducted: but ſince thoſe gentlemen had, for purpoſes beſt known to themſelves, directed the whole of the enquiry to one ſingle object, it was the wiſh of the noble Earl, who was moſt intereſted in the event of the enquiry, to lay before the Houſe, in the moſt clear and ample manner, thoſe documents which had been moved for; and he wiſhed it the more, as he was conſcious, that what his enemies imagined would furniſh the great grounds for their repeated invectives againſt him, would furniſh, on the coutrary, the moſt irrefragable proofs of his innocence; and that what they fondly hoped would cover him with diſgrace, would point him out to his countrymen, as an able, zealous, and meritorious ſervant of the public; thoſe documents would diſpel the miſts of prejudice that had been raiſed about that noble Earl's character; and ſhew him, in his true colours, a faithful and active Miniſter. Nothing, therefore, was meant by the wiſhed for delay of the enquiry, than that the Admiralty might have time to make out theſe documents in the moſt clear and ſatisfactory manner for the Houſe, and for the public. When the Honourable Member (Mr Fox) moved for the enquiry, he had the day fixed for Thurſday next, ſee [illegible] tions (of which he had ſuch a number in his hand at that time, that he could ſcarcely graſp them) for the various papers that he thought neceſſary to the enquiry: he had made it a requeſt of the honourable gentlemen to withdraw ſome of theſe motions, till the Lords of the Admiralty ſhould have an opportunity to look into their books, and ſee if in any of the papers to be moved for, there were any which it would be proper to grant: the Honourable Member complied with his requeſt: when the Houſe was riſing, he aſked the Honourable Gentleman for a copy of the motions he had withdrawn, and received for anſwer, that he would very readily give him copies of them, if he had any; but that he would ſend them to him the next day: this, however, he had omitted to do: the next day was Friday; when that Honourable Member made the motions he had withdrawn the preceding day, together with ſome new ones, which he had not mentioned before. It was therefore Saturday morning before his Lordſhip had an opportunity to refer to the books of the Admiralty; he had examined them all that day; he continued his labour on Sunday morning; and then found, that the papers moved for, would be ſo voluminous that it be abſolutely impoſſible to have them ready by Thurſday next: ſitting in the midſt of theſe books and papers, he writ a card on Sunday morning to the Honourable Member, to acquaint him with this circumſtance; and had intimated at the ſame time his intention to move for adjourning the ſitting of the committee to Thurſday ſe'enight; the anſwer he received was, that he (Mr Fox) would be in the Houſe on this day. No time had been loſt by the Admiralty in looking into their books; the earlieſt notice was given that it would be impoſſible to have the papers that had been ordered by the Houſe ready by next Thurſday: by Thurſday ſe'enight, however, every thing would be ready for the enquiry; not that he meant by this that the papers could not be produced much ſooner. He hoped, that by Mouday he ſhould be able to lay them on the table; and, between that day and Thurſday, gentlemen would have time to peruſe them. Having ſaid this much, his Lordſhip moved, that the order for going into the Committee on Thurſday next be diſcharged; and a new order, made for the ſitting of the committee on Thurſday ſe'enight.

Mr *T. Townſhend* endeavoured, by various ſuggeſtions, to inſpire gentlemen with an idea, that it was for ſiniſter purpoſes, and not merely on the grounds mentioned by the Noble Lord, that the delay was wiſhed for: He could not conceive that the papers moved for would be as voluminous as his Lordſhip deſcribed them; nor did he think that much time would be neceſſary to digeſt or put them into proper form; for many of them had already appeared in print; many others contained nothing more than the inſtructions given to our own officers; all the mighty buſineſs that could require any little time or labour would be that of digeſting the ſubſtance of the intelligence received from our ſpies abroad: Therefore, as he could not be perſuaded that the whole put together would be either voluminous, or laborious, he could not augur well of the wiſhed-for delay; and it appeared to him rather ominous that thoſe who had ſo readily agreed to the enquiry, nay, provoked it, ſhould now be ſo deſirous to ſhelter themſelves from it by delay; through which it might perhaps eventually be ſtifled.

Mr *Byng* remarked that it had an ill appearance, that the Admiralty ſhould wiſh to put off the enquiry for Thurſday next: On that day the Houſe was to be called over; and therefore a pretty full attendance might be expected; and it was only in a full Houſe that ſo important an enquiry ſhould take place: But perhaps Miniſters did not think the attendance ſufficiently great: On the 21ſt, when the Houſe was called over for the firſt time, there were a great many abſentees on the Miniſterial ſide: The delay might give them time to come to town; and, perhaps, during the time gained by the delay, Miniſters might be able to convince many other Members, by irreſiſtible arguments, that the management of the navy was ſuch as muſt do honour to Lord Sandwich. Thoſe very likely were the great objects of Miniſters in putting off the enquiry for another week; and, therefore, it was the duty of the real friends to their country to oppoſe a delay, not calculated for the benefit of the country.

Sir *James Marriot* reminded the Houſe, that they were going to proceed to a judicial enquiry, in which they could not act or decide, unleſs they ſhould have before them the moſt complete evidence that could be procured. From what the Noble Lord on the floor had ſaid, it was pretty clear, that much more complete evidence could be procured by Thurſday ſe'ennight, than by Thurſday next; he muſt therefore give it as his opinion, that the Houſe was in duty bound to wait for the more complete evidence. Juſtice to the Earl of Sandwich, ſhould plead ſtrongly with them to admit the delay; becauſe before Thurſday ſe'ennight he could not be prepared for his defence; and it would be unjuſt to refuſe to a perſon upon whoſe honour, nay, upon whoſe life they were about to ſit in judgment, a reaſonable time to prepare himſelf for trial. He ſaid, the life as well as the honour of the Earl of Sandwich might be involved in, and affected by the enquiry; for charges had been made againſt him, that aimed directly at his life; it having been repeatedly inſinuated, that it muſt have been from *treachery* that his Lordſhip had acted in the manner deſcribed by his accuſers; and, if the papers moved for ſhould ſhew good ground for ſupporting the charge of treachery, did not every gentleman ſee that Parliament could not, and ought not to remain ſatisfied with a ſimple enquiry? An impeachment muſt neceſſarily enſue, and then the Noble Earl would be at ſtake: In ſo important a concern, therefore, to his Lordſhip, would it not be unreaſonable to refuſe him the delay of a week to prepare for ſo awful an enquiry?

But there was another inducement which the Houſe ſhould feel to grant the deſired delay; it was from thoſe very documents, which the noble Earl was now preparing, that his accuſers muſt draw, or at leaſt expected to be able to draw, the proofs of the miſmanagement or treachery with which he had been accuſed; the very ſame cauſe, therefore, that ſhould narrow the means of his defence, muſt equally narrow the means juſtice, required the delay; for the evidence [illegible] and the accuſed was common to both parties. There was, however, perhaps, a ſtill ſtronger reaſon than any he had yet urged, for granting the delay moved for. The public were deeply concerned in the event of the enquiry: it was their intereſt that the charges made againſt one of their ſervants, to whoſe direction they had committed one of the greateſt departments in the ſtate, ſhould be ſtrictly examined into: in this reſpect the public were without paſſion; they had no reſentment to gratify; no object but the national good to purſue; and it greatly imported them, that they ſhould know whether their ſervants had behaved themſelves faithfully, and ſerved them with ability; or elſe treacherouſly abuſed the truſt repoſed in them: the reſult of the enquiry would ſhew the public whether they ought to call out for vengeance and juſtice on a faithleſs ſervant; or give him praiſe for what he had already done, and continued their confidence to him for the future. As therefore truth was the only object the public could have, it muſt of courſe be their intereſt and their wiſh, to grant a ſhort delay, for the purpoſe of having produced to them, thoſe documents, by which truth can be beſt aſcertained. Upon all hands, the delay muſt appear proper; and there was a ſtrong proof that it was not merely for the ſake of delay that it was required; for the noble Lord peremptorily fixed on Thurſday ſe'ennight, when the enquiry was certainly to take place.

Mr *Gaſcoigne, ſenior*. He diſregarded the imputations that had been thrown upon thoſe who wiſhed for the delay, and the motives that were aſcribed to them; theſe inſinuations or imputations were mere words; and words were wind; and he did not know a place in the kingdom ſo famed for foul wind, to uſe the ſeamen's terms, as that houſe. To ſtop the enquiry was not the intereſt, and therefore could not be the wiſh of the Admiralty; but he really believed that thoſe who had narrowed the grounds of it, were the perſons who wiſhed to get rid of it; for it was not to be doubted, but the enquiry puzzled the enquirers; and therefore they wiſhed to ſhrink from it; at the ſame time endeavouring to perſuade the public that the Admiralty wanted to throw every obſtacle in the way of enquiry; the fact was far otherwiſe; the firſt Lord of the Admiralty ſtood upon too juſt, too ſafe, and too honourable grounds to entertain a wiſh to ſmother an enquiry, that muſt end to his honour His wiſh, on the contrary, was, to bring it forward; and to enable the public to judge him by the faireſt beſt and moſt complete documents, that he could wiſh for the ſhort delay of a week. No time had been loſt by him in getting ready the papers moved for; it was only on Saturday morning that the board of Admiralty knew what papers had been ordered, and ſhould be wanted: the Lords Commiſſioners, and that board, immediately ſet about the buſineſs of digeſting them; but ſoon found they could not get them ready time enough before Thurſday next for the houſe to peruſe them; the noble Lord on the floor had given notice of this on Sunday morning to the honourable member who had moved the enquiry; and now, on Monday, it was alſo made known to the houſe; this was a ſimple detail of facts; and he could not conceive how any in-

ent man could, in this proceeding, discover a desire to ate a delay for the sake of delay.

Mr *W. Pitt* rose to contradict the last speaker, in the assertion, that it was not till Saturday morning that the board of Admiralty had learned what papers had been ordered, or should be wanted by the House. This assertion he could contradict from the very best authority—that of the printed votes of the House, which contained a long list of papers (which Mr Pitt read) that had been ordered on Thursday last. He then adverted to an assertion of Sir James Marriott—that the enquiry was a judicial enquiry——This also he ventured to contradict, and maintained, that though it might, and he hoped would end in a judicial enquiry, yet at present it was not judicial, but constitutional. The learned gentleman had said, that the papers moved for would necessarily contain the defence of the Earl of Sandwich, and of course that must be a sufficient reason for delaying the enquiry to accommodate his Lordship; but, as the enquiry was not, in his opinion, by any means judicial, so he could not admit of this mode of reasoning to be entitled to such weight, as to put off the sitting of the committee for another week. But could the board of Admiralty have been really at a loss for time to prepare for the enquiry? Was it not understood before the recess that an enquiry was to take place? And faulty as had been the management and conduct of that Board, could not the Lord, who presides at that Board, have been able to foresee where he should be attacked? He knew where he was most vulnerable, and therefore he might long since have been prepared for his defence. But perhaps it was not of a defence he had been thinking; and the eagerness with which the enquiry was acceded to by Ministers, compared with the delay called for at present, argued so much inconsistency, that he must doubt their sincerity in the apparent readiness that they had come into the enquiry; and, of course, must suspect, that something lay lurking under the specious pretexts on which the delay, moved for by the noble Lord, was pretended to be grounded. The public now might judge on which side was to be found a backwardness to meet the enquiry; and the nation at large might discover in the motion for delay, the strongest symptoms of unwillingness, dilatoriness, and reluctance to meet a discussion, from which the gentlemen on this side of the House were accused of a desire to shrink. However, upon the whole, he would rejoice if he could be satisfied, that, according to the assertion of the learned gentleman, Thursday se'ennight should peremptorily be the day for enquiry; and that ministers would not then strive to put off to a still more distant day.

Mr *Gascoyne* rose to explain: he said, the Honourable Member had misunderstood him; for when he said that the Admiralty did not till Saturday morning, know what papers would be wanted, he meant *all* the papers that should be wanted, and if he had taken the trouble to read the volume of motions contained in the votes of Friday, which he had not read, the House would find that they would equal in number those contained in the votes of Thursday, which he had read.

Lord *Mulgrave* said, that it was impossible that Lord Sandwich could not have been able to prepare for a defence during the recess, because knowing, as he did know, that his works were all in the most complete order, it was impossible that he could have foreseen where the attack would be made upon them. Gentlemen were not at all aware of the great labour that must attend the extracting and digesting the substance of the papers called for: It would be necessary to read over the correspondence or intelligence from abroad, for eight months past: perhaps in some sheets not above a line might be found relating to the object of the enquiry; perhaps in others not a word; but still they must be all read, and read only by the Secretary or Lords of [illegible] nature, ought not to be inclined to the ordinary clerks in office: and let gentlemen think what they might to the contrary, he could assure the House, that if all the ordinary business of the board was to stand still, and all the clerks be employed in copying the extracts, they could not be ready by Thursday next. As to the idea that had been thrown out, that the board wished for an opportunity, or time to be able to bring forward papers, but at the same time with-hold the real and substantial intelligence that the House required, all he would say was, that the First Lord of the Admiralty who should dare to do such a thing ought to lose his head: all therefore that he wished for, was time to execute in the most full and ample manner the orders of the House, let the consequence be what it might: the public had a right to know what their servants had done; and when they should have the most ample documents before them, they then would be able to form a proper judgment of the conduct of those servants; to inflict punishment, if it should be found necessary; to bestow praise, if found to have been deserved. The delay called for was but short; this was not the month of June, but of February, and therefore there was no reason to suppose that gentlemen were eager to return to the country; so that it would be to them of very little difference, whether the enquiry should take place on Thursday next, or on that day se'ennight. As to the idea of *management*, which had been thrown out, and for which it has been suggested that the delay was called for, he was so far above such paltry shifts, that he could look down with contempt upon the insinuations.

The *Solicitor General* seemed to fear that Ministers, in their over-great readiness to meet the enquiry, had lost sight of the real interests of the country; for they had consented to lay open all the secrets of the war to the world, just as if there was no executive power in the state distinct from the legislature: however, as they had consented to give up the secret correspondence of those persons, who at the risque of their lives are in the ports of France, or for aught any body in that House knew, in her very counsels, serving this country, they were bound to produce that correspondence, in a manner so divested of every circumstance that could lead to a discovery, that the interests of this kingdom should receive as little injury as possible from the communication.

Mr *Burke* was very angry at the delay; but he discovered no small wit in his anger: In answer to Mr Gascoyne's observation, that the House was as remarkable for wind, as any part of the kingdom, he humorously addressed the Speaker, and said, that the Hon. Gentleman seemed inclined to convert him into old Æolus, presiding over the dark cavern or prison of the winds—*cæco ventorum carcere regnet*. But then growing angry again, he reproached the Admiralty with having lost the empire of the sea—*Non illi imperium pelagi, sævumque tridentem*, &c.

He then adverted to the indisposition of his hon. friend, (Mr Fox) for which no person could be more concerned than he was; but still that indisposition ought not to be a cause for delaying the enquiry; for, though he should even die, it ought to go on; and his skin be left like that of Joannes Zisca, to make a drum to alarm the people, and put them in mind of the enquiry.

Colonel *Barre* asked if the House might depend that the enquiry would certainly come on on Thursday se'nnight?

Lord *Mulgrave* said, he would not pledge himself that it should; but he knew of nothing to prevent it; and, as the papers would be all ready by that time, he certainly, for his part, thought it would then come on; this much he was sure of, that he would not move for any farther delay.

The question was then put on Lord Mulgrave's motion, which was carried without a division; and the enquiry was of course put off till Thursday se'nnight.

It was then proposed to go into a Committee of Supply to vote the Ordnance estimates; but Colonel *Barre* opposed the measure on this ground, that it was then rather too late an hour to enter into a new debate, on estimates, which were of such magnitude, that they well deserved a whole day's discussion; they were in size the most enormous, in shape the most questionable of any estimates he had ever seen: they amounted to 1,644,246 l. equal nearly to 3 s. 6 d. in the pound land-tax. He found that new expences had been incurred by a new species of defence; for since our navy had ceased to command the seas, we had been obliged to have recourse to land fortifications; and when he found where those fortifications were raised, on the eastern coast of the island from the Thames to the island of Shetland inclusively, he could not but consider the unfortunate cause that had rendered all this expence necessary—the war with Holland.

Mr *Burke* took notice also of the enormous sums to be paid to the India Company for saltpetre, namely, between 2 and 300,000l. for 3000 tons of it, a quantity sufficient to pickle the whole atmosphere from this to Bengal. Such a consumption of saltpetre for powder, or so enormous a demand for it, might be well called a gun-powder treason, that would blow that House and the nation to ruin.

But we will not follow the speakers through all their observations on this subject, as on Friday next the question will be fully discussed. This day they only agreed to have the business put off to some day when the House should not have any other subject to take up their attention. Lord North, after some struggles, gave up the point, and consented not to touch upon the Ordnance in this evening's committee of supply. The House went into the Committee, but voted only the money to pay the Exchequer bills issued last year, to the amount of 1,500,000 l.

From the London Papers, Jan. 31.

LONDON.

Colonel Fanning, who arrived late on Tuesday evening at Lord George Germain's office, with dispatches from Charlestown, left that place on the 1st of January, and arrived at Falmouth in the Dashwood packet, Captain Roberts, on the 26th inst. after a passage of 25 days. The information he brings is of the most favourable complection, though no event of importance has taken place since the previous dispatches were received from the same quarter. The advices import however, that Charlestown itself is at present in a much greater state of security than it has ever been since it fell into the possession of the English; that General Leslie, in conjunction with General Gould, by their indefatigable exertions in forming canals, and erecting several new posts, had rendered the place so impregnable, that they pledge themselves to Government for its future safety. General Greene is not in the neighbourhood of Charlestown, as has been [illegible] north, collecting troops for the ensuing campaign. General Leslie has secured a tract of country for upwards of twenty miles round the walls of Charlestown, which he has fortified with strong posts, and is at present amassing large quantities of provisions there, to enable the garrison to hold out long enough in case of any attempt upon a regular blockade. Thus far the accounts are as favourable as could be wished; we are sorry, however, to add, that information is received in the same dispatches, that the disposition of the general body of the people in Carolina, is become more inveterate against this country than ever. Great numbers of them, rather than consent to come into the British service, have quitted their habitations for many miles round Charlestown, and have assembled together in the woods there, where they live, and make occasional excursions against the loyalists, whom they treat with the utmost severity and abhorrence, as apostates to the favourite cause, and rebels to their native country.

Yesterday evening an express arrived from Bombay.

There are private letters in town from India, announcing the safe arrival of the last fleet, which sailed from hence the latter end of summer.

We are assured that the A——n S—— offered to introduce the brave C——s to his S******** since his return; but the noble Lord said, he could easily find his way to St J——s's, but would not go there till previously assured that his opinion on the American war should not be asked, as he had engaged, before he was admitted to his parole, not to give his sentiments on that subject. *Gen. Ev. Post.*

This day, pursuant to a requisition made to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, a Common Hall was held at the Guildhall of the city of London, to receive the report of his Majesty's answer to the gentlemen appointed to present the remonstrance lately agreed upon by the Common Hall, on his throne.

After reading the Earl of Hertford's letter to the Lord Mayor, and the Lord Mayor's answer, a protest to the legality of the meeting was read to the hall, to which Mr Merry spoke for a considerable time, as did also Mr Evans, who were answered by the Aldermen Townshend and Wilkes. After much noise and confusion, Mr Hurford produced a long string of motions, all tending to keep up a spirit of discontent, particularly one for appointing a committee of Liverymen to correspond with the committees of the counties, which were carried by the majority of hands. The hall did not break up till near four o'clock.

The following protest, relative to the Common Hall held this day, was previously delivered to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house, by the gentlemen whose names are subscribed:

To the Right Honourable WILLIAM PLOMER, Lord Mayor.

My Lord,

AT a numerous and respectable meeting of the Livery, held the 29th day of January 1782, at the Half-moon tavern in Cheapside, for the purpose of considering the propriety of a Common Hall, convened by your Lordship's precepts, to be holden on Thursday next, "for the purpose of receiving the report of the gentlemen appointed to deliver the address, remonstrance, and petition to his Majesty, agreed upon at the last Common Hall, and to consider what further steps are necessary to be taken on the present alarming and critical situation of this kingdom."

It was the unanimous opinion of the Liverymen present, *That* the purposes for which the said Common Hall is directed to be called, are not legal, and do not concern this city in its corporate capacity.

That a Committee be appointed, to draw up, and deliver a protest to your Lordship, against the meeting or assembling of such Common Hall: And that the said Committee do request that such protest may be read at the holding of the said Common Hall, and entered of record in the city books.

And a Committee was accordingly appointed.

Therefore we the said Committee, and whose names are hereunto subscribed, do, in pursuance of the above authority, accordingly protest to your Lordship against the holding of the said intended Common Hall, for the reasons before-mentioned.

And in case your Lordship shall, notwithstanding, think fit to hold the said Common Hall, We humbly request that your Lordship will permit and order the above proceedings and this protest to be read on the Hustings, at the time of the holding the said Common Hall, and be entered of record on the city books. We are,

My Lord,

Your Lordships most obedient humble servants,

GABRIEL LEEKEY, Skinner.
JOHN MERRY, Draper.
THO. WELLINGS, Needlemaker.
THO. TOMLINS, Scrivener.
THO. EVANS, Armourer and Brazier.

EDINBURGH.

[The London Post did not arrive this night till near six o'clock.]

Extract of a letter from London, Jan. 31.

"If reports may be credited, the American Secretary and Lord Cornwallis are upon the very worst terms, each ascribing to the other the failure of the war, and the captivity of the army at York-Town and Gloucester. A parliamentary enquiry will be the consequence; in which, it is said, Lord George Germain will bring three specific charges against Lord Cornwallis, all three of the same nature, and distinct only in point of time. These charges, it is whispered, are, for having appointed three different places to meet as many different bodies of loyalists; and for having, each time, broken his appointments; by which means they all fell into the hands of the rebels. The loss of these corps was not the only consequence; but the other loyalists, who would have willingly joined the King's standard, were deterred, lest they also, after having assembled, and declared for the royal party, should be deserted, and abandoned to their fate.—This, however, is only report, but it is thought to be well founded, and to have been alluded to by Lord Denbigh in the House of Lords, on the first day of the sessions."

Extract of another letter from London, Jan. 31.

"This day the House of Lords met, agreeable to their adjournment of the preceding day, when the Duke of *Richmond* took an opportunity of informing their Lordships, that he should, on Monday next, move for an enquiry into the case of Colonel Haines, who was executed in America by the judgment of a Court-Martial. His Grace gave this notice, that [illegible] might then be put in possession of such information on the matter as Administration might have received. The noble Duke entered somewhat into the circumstances of that officer's fate, and said, he had been given to understand, by a letter from a loyalist, that he had been put to death without a trial. This he thought an object of consideration of the utmost consequence, as the American commander, Gen. Green, had thereupon published a proclamation, in which he had set forth, that he meant to avenge the death of Colonel Haines, by a due retaliation upon such British officers (not inhabitants) as might, through the chance of war, fall into their hands. This being the case, he thought the enquiry could not be gone into with too much expedition, and he called upon Administration to say what information they had respecting the execution of the officer mentioned, as every satisfaction regarding it would be required.

"Lord *Stormont* followed the Noble Duke, and said little more than that he should reserve himself till Monday, when his Grace should make the motion he had given notice of.

"The Duke of *Richmond* spoke again, and enforced the necessity of knowing what information the Ministry had of the matter he had troubled the House upon.

"Lord *Hillsborough* paid many compliments to the noble Duke, and said, that his weight and consequence in that House, and every where else, made every thing that came from him deserving the minutest attention. But was it necessary for his Grace, to trouble their Lordships on the business he had taken in hand? If his Grace had chused it, he might have privately informed himself of what he now moved for. If he understood his Grace, all he wanted was to know, if Administration were in possession of any *official* account of the execution of Colonel Haines; and this his Grace might have known by asking any one of the Ministry. For his part, he was very far from wishing to avoid giving every information in his power on the subject; and as far as he knew, he could undertake to say, that Administration were not in possession of any *official* information respecting the execution of Colonel Haines. His Lordship went with the noble Duke, in thinking it the duty and privilege of Parliament, to enquire into any fact that concerned the honour or interest of the state; but he doubted much whether it would be proper to go into the enquiry proposed, without any grounds for it. He trusted he need not inform their Lordships, that the enquiry concerned the honour of as spirited and heroic an officer, as ever graced the field; he meant Lord Rawdon. It would, therefore, be highly necessary that his Lordship should be present; and, as he was then in Ireland, it would certainly be but just and right to have the enquiry postponed till he could attend. Whenever that came on, and Colonel Haines's death was examined into, he was very confident that no blame would lie upon his Lordship for it. The noble Lord said, that Lord Rawdon had been here some time before he set out for Ireland, and he wondered the noble Duke had not enquired of him respecting the matter, as he was very sure he would have given him every satisfaction in his power. As the matter stood, he thought it but right that the enquiry should be postponed, till such time as Administration should be in possession of *official* information.

" The *Marquis of Rockingham* ſaid, the Noble Lord had given the Noble Duke no more praiſe than the whole kingdom would juſtify him in; and that his (Lord Hillsborough's) conduct had been extremely fair and candid, in confeſſing that Adminiſtration had no *official* accounts; but his Lordſhip wondered it had not been declared by the Noble Lord in the Green Ribbon (Lord Stormont) who had ſpoken before him. While his Lordſhip, however, admired the candour of the Secretary of State, he thought it aſtoniſhing that Adminiſtration ſhould have received no *official* information. He could hardly believe that to be true. There was ſomething ſo extraordinary in it, that it really ſtaggered his belief. Had the Miniſtry no minutes of the Court-martial?—no account of his execution?—no copy of the proclamation of General Green for retaliating upon the Britiſh officers? If his Lordſhip ſhould be anſwered in the negative, he ſhould not believe it. It was impoſſible. The Noble Marquis was of opinion, that it highly became their Lordſhips to enquire into the cauſe of that proclamation, which threatened immediate death to all Britiſh officers that ſhould be taken priſoners by the American army.

" The *Duke of Richmond* thanked the Noble Lord (Lord Hillſborough) for the frankneſs with which he had declared Adminiſtration had no official accounts, after the *diſcretion* uſed by his colleague in office. His Lordſhip, his Grace ſaid, had acted like a man. But he could not believe Adminiſtration had no information reſpecting it. They muſt have had a copy of General Green's proclamation; and nothing could be more natural than to ſuppoſe, that they reflected on the cauſe of it. His Grace was firmly perſuaded, too, that the Miniſtry muſt have enquired of Lord Rawdon when upon the ſpot, and whatever they learned of him was *official* information. His Grace was very far from wiſhing to throw an odium upon any one; but he was a plain man, and did not like to praiſe until he knew it had been deſerved. Lord Rawdon, for aught he knew, merited every encomium he had received; but the character of no perſon, however great, would prevent him from moving an enquiry into his character, whenever he ſhould think it neceſſary. His Grace would, therefore, on Monday next, move the queſtion he had given notice of.

" Lord *Huntingdon* (uncle to Lord Rawdon) obſerved, that when Lord Rawdon arrived, his Lordſhip wrote to the Under Secretary of State to Lord George Germaine, enquiring if any account had been received of the execution of Colonel Haynes? The anſwer given was, that no account had been received. No one, he was ſure, was more deſirous of any enquiry that might be inſtituted into the death of Colonel Haynes than he was; only he would beg leave to remark, that Lord Rawdon was not Commander in Chief of the troops in that part of America in which he had ſerved.

" The *Duke of Richmond* ſpoke again.

" Lord *Abingdon* thought that Lord Rawdon might attend the Houſe next Monday, and ſaid, that he ſhould ſet down the loſs of any Britiſh officer, who might ſuffer in conſequence of Col. Haines's death, to the Miniſtry, and make them anſwerable for it.

" The Duke of *Chandos* obſerved, upon the idle manner in which their Lordſhips had ſquandered away their time, and ſaid, it was highly neceſſary that they entered ſeriouſly upon their duty, or the public would cry out againſt them. His Grace entered pretty fully into the general ſtate of the nation, and ſaid it behoved their Lordſhips to look to it, before it was too late. There was one thing he would beg leave to aſk of the Adminiſtration, though he did not know whether they would think him entitled to an anſwer or not. It was now three months ſince the capture of Lord Cornwallis, and not a word had been mentioned of it. The queſtion he, therefore, had to aſk was, Whether Adminiſtration meant to inform the Houſe as to the cauſe of the capture of Lord Cornwallis, and the army under his command, as they had done upon the loſs of our army at Saratoga?

" Lord *Sormont* was of opinion, that it was highly neceſſary, that the cauſe of the capture of Lord Cornwallis, and his army, ſhould be enquired into; but as to the time when, and the manner in which it was to be done, that was another queſtion. All his Lordſhip could ſay was, that he ſhould, if never called upon, aſſiſt in the enquiry as far as lay in his power.

Their Lordſhips, no queſtion being before them, then adjourned till Monday next.

The Houſe of Peers, this day, upon motion, came to a reſolution not to receive any reports from the Judges on private bills, after Thurſday the 4th day of April next.

Mr Gilbert's bill for the better regulation of the poor, his Grant bill, and his bill relative to houſes of correction, were read a ſecond time this day in the Houſe of Commons and committed.

A motion was made, that the act of the 20th of George III. Cap. 9, and the act of the 21ſt of George III. Cap. 5, ſhould be read, which being done, a motion was afterwards made for a committee to be appointed on Monday next, to take into conſideration part of the above-mentioned acts.

Mr Toplady, from the Salt Office, attended and delivered an account of the net produce of the additional duties on ſalt from the 5th day of January 1781, to the 5th day of January 1782; the title was then read, and the accounts ordered to lie on the table.

Sixteen petitions for private bills were preſented, and referred to a committee to enquire into the allegations thereof, and report the ſame to the Houſe.

The reſolution come to on Tueſday laſt, relative to granting additional twenty ſhillings per ton on ſhips employed in the Greenland whale fiſhery, was reported, and a bill upon motion ordered to be brought in purſuant to the ſaid reſolution.

Sir Grey Cooper preſented a bill relative to the importation of organiſed ſilk, which was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time.

The Houſe, purſuant to order, proceeded to call over the Houſe of the defaulters who did not attend the call on the 21ſt inſtant, and having gone through the ſame, it was ordered that William Joliffe, Eſq; and Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, do attend to-morrow in their places.

To-morrow the Houſe will proceed to ballot for a committee to try the merits of the Kirkcudbright petition.

The eſtimate of the ordnance will come on to-morrow."

Yeſterday, the Lady of Sir James Pringle, Bart. of Stitchel, was happily delivered of a ſon at their houſe in George's Square.

This morning, the remains of the late Earl of Breadalbane were removed from the Palace of Holyroodhouſe, and paſſed through this city on their way to the burial-place of the family at Kilmalbane.

Died at Mucairn, in Argyleſhire, 30th ult. Mr Archibald M'Calman ſurgeon, aged 101. He made the laſt 35 years of his life a period of hermitiſm devoted to religion. He was a ſcholar of the celebrated Dr Pitcairn of Edinburgh, the 1ſt and 2d year of this century. Being born in Charles II.'s time, he arrived to ſee the 22d year of the 7th reign in his days. During this ſpace, four civil wars, at 30 years diſtance from each other, diſturbed Government; the firſt of which was that headed by Monmouth and Argyle in 1685-6.

Mrs Erſkine of Balgownie, died at her houſe in Canongate this morning.

This morning, came on before the High Court of Juſticiary, the trial of Thomas Gordon, formerly reſiding at Spittle, near Berwick, indicted at the inſtance of his Majeſty's Advocate, for ſtealing two ſheep, in company with another perſon unknown, from a park in the farm of Lamberton, and county of Berwick, on the evening of the 24th of October laſt; and likewiſe of ſnapping a piſtol at, and ſtabbing Abraham Logan, poſſeſſor of the above farm, with a knife in different parts of his body, while apprehending the pannel; and alſo of being habit and repute a thief. The Hon. Mr Henry Erſkine ſaid a few words after the indictment was read, but ſtated no objections to its relevancy. The uſual interlocutor was therefore pronounced, finding the libel relevant to infer the pains of law; but allowing the pannel a proof of all facts and circumſtances tending to exculpate or alleviate from the charges exhibited againſt him. The Jury were then choſen, and the Court proceeded to the examination of witneſſes, which continued till after three o'clock this afternoon. Mr Solicitor-General Murray ſummed up the evidence on the part of the Crown, as did Mr John Maclaurin for the pannel. The Jury were afterwards incloſed, and are to return their verdict to-morrow at one o'clock.

An article in the Amſterdam Gazette of the 11th ult. mentions, that ſeveral of the Dutch merchants from St Euſtatia had retired to the Daniſh iſland of St Thomas, where they had met with every encouragement they could deſire, inſomuch that it was thought this iſland would in a ſhort time carry on as much trade at St Euſtatia. Private letters from St Kitts, by the laſt veſſels, confirm this account, and ſay, that the cultivation of St Thomas is ſo much increaſed as to produce upwards of 4000 hogſheads of ſugar annually; and that the trade with the North Americans, though not publicly licenſed, is winked at; in conſequence of which, great quantities of flour, ſhingles, and lumber, were daily landing there, and re-ſhipping for the French iſlands in Daniſh bottoms, or rather in Dutch ones under Daniſh colours. From which it plainly appears, that the capture of St Euſtatia, however it may have enriched the captors, would not have anſwered the intention of the Britiſh Miniſtry, to prevent the enemy from ſupplies of proviſions and ſtores, ſince it is neceſſary to wage war with every neutral power to effect it.

On Monday 4th of March, Dr WALKER propoſes to open the Claſs of NATURAL HISTORY, in the Muſæum of the Univerſity. It is ſuppoſed the Courſe will conſiſt of about Fifty Lectures. The claſs to meet each Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at Two o'clock afternoon.

Extract of a letter from Orkney, Jan. 19.

" The Kitty and Polly of Liverpool, Vinning, from Peterſburgh, laden with dales, iron, and tar, was put into the bay of Wedewall, in the iſland of South Ronaldſhay, in great diſtreſs, having loſt three men, her anchors, cables, main-top-maſt, with moſt of her ſails and yards, and was towed into ſhore, at what they believe a place of ſafety. But, an uncommon gale of wind having happened on the 16th, ſhe was drove from her moorings to another part of that bay, where, it is feared, ſhe will become a wreck."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Jan. 30.

" A bill, we hear, is preparing to be brought into the upper Houſe, to prohibit the exportation of a kind of large rams from England or elſewhere, whoſe wool is of ſo coarſe a ſtaple that the fleeces of our Iriſh ſheep have of late ſenſibly decreaſed in quality, to the great prejudice of our manufactures. This bill is alſo intended to hold out an encouragement for the propagation of fine wool, ſuch as the Cunnemars, &c. which it is expected will induce gentlemen in the country to inveſtigate the properties of the ſoil beſt ſuited for the paſture of ſheep."

Extract of a letter from Louvain to a gentleman in Dublin.

" Our glorious Emperor is making a rapid progreſs in the work of reformation: Nor ſuch a reformation as has been unſucceſsfully attempted for ages paſt by the bigoted princes of Europe, who divided their ſubjects the better to eſtabliſh their power on the proſtrate rights of injured mankind; but by uniting his ſubjects and reſtoring them to their rights, and thereby laying a foundation of his own aggrandizement and honour on the affection and happineſs of his people. In a former reſcript he obtained, that in the promotions to any dignity, whether civil, academical, or military, no regard ſhould be paid to difference of religion, but to the merit, capacity, and moral conduct of the reſpective candidates. This day, the chief magiſtrate notified his Imperial Majeſty's decree to the doctors of the univerſity of Louvain, whereby ſectaries of every deſcription are to be admitted to the ſtudy of the belles lettres, law, philoſophy, and phyſic; and the greateſt proficients in theſe ſciences to hold the profeſſor's chair. Thus the Imperial Eagle, with two heads ſpringing from one body, is really emblematical of an extraordinary character, who cements in one political body the profeſſors of the two religions, whom the bad policy of Philip the Second and Charles the Fifth had divided to the loſs of their dominions, and the deſtruction of their ſubjects."

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

In the harbour of Stromneſs,

Jan. 19. Katty and Nancy of and from Liverpool, Johnſton, from Riga.
John of and for ditto, Fenear, from Peterſburgh.
Catharine and Betſey of and for Wick, Maccormick, from the Herring Fiſhery.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Feb. 1. Delight, Robertſon, from Newfoundland, with oil.
Albion, Robertſon, from St Lucia, with ſugar, rum, &c.
Jenny, M'Pherſon, from Dumfries, with meal.
Twelve Buſſes from the fiſhing, with herrings.
Fortitude tender, from England.

SAILED,

Jan. 31. Jean and Bell, Ferguſon, for Newry, with timber.
Lucy, Ward, for Liverpool, with goods.

J. DONALDSON, ORGAN-BUILDER,

BEGS leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry of this town and neighbourhood, That he is now in Edinburgh, on his road weſt, with a new Organ, and will return on Friday to this place. Orders for new, or repairing old church or chamber organs, will be executed on moderate terms.

Letters addreſſed to him, at Mr Lawnie's upholſterer, Bridge-end, will be duly attended to.

DODSLEY's ANNUAL REGISTER, 1780.

THIS DAY ARRIVED, AND SOLD BY
JAMES SIMPSON,
Bookſeller and Stationer at the Croſs, Edinburgh,
THE TWENTY-THIRD VOLUME OF THE
ANNUAL REGISTER;
OR,
A VIEW OF THE
Hiſtory, Politics, and Literature of the Year 1780.

The great variety of intereſting matter during that important period, (and which has ſwelled the volume beyond the uſual ſize) will, it is hoped, be a ſufficient apology for its later appearance.

At the above ſhop will be had,
All the NEW PUBLICATIONS of note, as early as poſſible.

RUN AWAY FROM THEIR SERVICE,

TWO YOUNG LADS, about ſixteen years of age, the one apprentice to a goldſmith in town, the other bred to the japanning buſineſs in the Canongate. The goldſmith is a ſmall boned lad, black haired, not tall for his years, and had on when he went away a mulberry coloured coat and veſt, with green breeches, and a round hat. He had alſo a SILVER WATCH in his pocket, made by J. MOORE, LONDON, and numbered 6952, which, beſides the hours and minutes, has a circle in the centre with 31 figures upon it, for telling the *day of the month*; but had loſt the hand which pointed to it.

The Japanner is a ſtout, well-made young lad, alſo black-haired, and had on a ſuit of brown clothes, and a round hat. He has been formerly at ſea; and it is ſuppoſed they both intend to go into the ſea-ſervice. They left this place laſt Friday morning, and are ſuppoſed to have ſet out for GREENOCK, SHIELDS, or NEWCASTLE.

It is therefore intreated, that any *Shipmaſter*, to whom they may apply, or any *Jeweller or Merchant* to whom the ſaid Watch may be offered, will be ſo good as STOP IT and THEM; and, upon dropping a line of information to the Publiſher of this paper, he ſhall have ONE GUINEA reward, beſides all expences thankfully repaid.

By the SHERIFF-DEPUTE of FORFAR.

THESE are to give notice, that Monday the 12th day of February next is the day appointed for the election at Forfar of a Member of Parliament, in the place of the deceaſed William Earl Panmure.

PA. CHALMERS.

Forfar, 29th Jan. 1782.

PETER FORRESTER AND COMPANY,

ALWAYS deſirous of meriting a ſhare of the favour of the Public, beg leave to inform their friends and cuſtomers, That one of the partners has juſt returned from London, Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. where he has beſtowed the utmoſt care and attention in collecting from the beſt makers, a freſh and very elegant aſſortment of all kinds of Goods in the Jewellery and Hardware branches, in the very neweſt taſte.

They flatter themſelves, that their preſent aſſortment will be found the moſt complete of any that has appeared for ſome time paſt.—The public may aſſure themſelves of finding every article exceedingly reaſonable.

Their aſſortment conſiſts chiefly of

Gold Silver and Pinchbeck Watches of all kinds.
London-made Tea Kitchens, plain, and with plated mounting.
Ditto Coffee Urns, ditto and ditto.
Japanned Tea Trays, Bread Baſkets, Waiters, &c.
Plated and Platina Candleſticks of all kinds.
Plated Bread Baskets, Waiters, and Bread Holders.
Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns.
Plated ſetts of Caſters, 5 and 8 glaſſes each.
Plated Salts and Salt Shovels.
Plated Diſh Rings and Croſſes.
Plated Sugar Baskets, Milk Pots, and Sauce Boats.
Plated Table, Tureen, and Tea Spoons.
Plated Wine-funnels, Bottle-ſtands, and Wine-labels.
Plated Bridle-bits, Stirrups, & Spurs.
Set Shoe, Knee, and Stock Buckles.
Gold and Gilt Bracelets, Bracelet Buckles and Slides.
Plain Gold and Set Cravat Slides.
A great variety of Breaſt Pins, in gold and gilt metal, with Enamels, Paintings, Hair Pieces, &c.
Gold Rings ſet with Diamonds, Hair-Pieces, Paintings, &c.
Gold Lockets ſet with ditto, &c.
Silk, Hair, Gold and Gilt-metal Watch Chains.
Gold, Silver, and Pinchbeck Seals, and Watch Trinkets, all kinds.
Knives and Forks of all kinds, with Caſes for knives and ſpoons, of Mahogany inlaid, Shagreen, Paper, &c.
Different kinds of Travelling Caſes, complete, with ſhaving Materials; as alſo for Writing, &c.
Leather, Mahogany, and Ebony Backgammon Tables, with Men and Dice.
Silver, Gilt, and Steel mounted Swords, Hangers, Dirks, &c.
A variety of Fowling Pieces and Piſtols.
Ditto of Muſquets, with Steel Rammers and Bayonets.
Blunderbuſſes, with the new invented Spring Bayonets.
A large aſſortment of Silver, Plated, and Gilt Shoe Buckles,
Ditto of Pinchbeck, and mourning ditto,
Ditto of Pocket-books for Ladies and Gentlemen, with or without inſtruments.
Tortoiſe-ſhell Snuff-boxes, Smelling-bottles, and Picktooth-caſes.
Ditto Etwee and Lancet-caſes.
A variety of Umbrellas, very cheap.
Ditto of Canes and Sticks of all kinds.
Neat riding Switches for Ladies & Gentlemen.
Sets of Caſters, in neat wood and japanned frames.

All kinds of SILVER PLATE and JEWELLERY WORK made and exchanged, on the moſt reaſonable terms.—They alſo continue to give the higheſt prices for light Gold, Old Silver, Lace, &c.

Commiſſions punctually anſwered.

At the Ruſſia Warehouſe, within the Exchange,
FINE DANTZIG HONEY, at 3s. 6d. per pint.

N. B. WANTED, Two ſtout Young Men, to be bound Apprentices to a ſhip in the Peterſburgh trade. They will have ſo much per year.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

And entered to at Whitſunday next.

THAT commodious DWELLING-HOUSE and GARDEN at Fountainbridge, lately poſſeſſed by the deceaſed Mr David Spence, linen-manufacturer.

The Dwelling-houſe conſiſts of a dining-room, parlour, kitchen, four bed-rooms with a cloſet to each, three garret rooms with vents, a large back-kitchen, a good pantry, with two cellars, and a pump-well in the garden under cover.

The garden conſiſts of near half an acre of ground, and is ſubject to a ſmall feu-duty.

Likewiſe to be SOLD or LET, and entered to at Whitſunday next, a WEAVING SHOP, with 20 looms, and all neceſſary utenſils; two large Warehouſes, the one for white goods, the other for brown-linen and yarn, with proper fixtures, and every convenience for carrying on an extenſive trade in the making of fine linen.

Above the weaving-ſhop is a large Heckling-houſe for ten hecklers, a Sorting-room for the dreſſed flax, a Loft for holding tow, and three large Cellars that will contain 600 matts of flax, with a good aſſortment of heckles, from No. 1. to No. 7.

The above ſubjects will be ſold ſeparate or together, as purchaſers incline, the one being entirely diſtinct from the other. The premiſſes may be ſeen on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, from eleven to two o'clock.

The title-deeds may be ſeen in the hands of Mr Lothian writer, at his houſe, Riddle's Cloſe, Lawn Market; and any perſon inclining to purchaſe may apply to Mr James Spence at the Bank of Scotland, or to Mr Walter Biggar at Sciennes.

TO BE LET,

FOR Nineteen Years from Martinmas next, by public roup, within the houſe of William Anderſon in Collingſburgh, upon Tueſday the 12th February inſt. between two and three o'clock afternoon,

The Farm of BALBOOTHIE, lying in the pariſh of Kilconquhar, and ſhire of Fife, within a mile of each of the ſea-port towns of Ely, St Monance, and Pittenweem.—The farm contains about two hundred and forty acres, all incloſed, and rich by paſture.

The grieve will ſhow the lands, and the conditions of roup will be ſeen in the hands of John Fair writer in Collingſburgh.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Feb. 1.

	First.		Second.		Third.	
Wheat,	19s.	6d.	18s.	4d.	16s.	0d.
Bear,	13	6	12	3	11	9
Oats,	10	0	9	2	8	4
Peafe,	10	0	9	4	9	0

Canongate. Feb. 2. 1782.

AT a Meeting of the United Corporation of WRIGHTS, COOPERS, &c. in Canongate, held this day, the Deacon laid before the Corporation an Extract of a Minute of the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and other Heritors of Canongate and Calton, bearing that they had refolved to take every ſtep for preventing the reſolution of the Magiſtrates and Town Council of Edinburgh, to place the ſhambles or ſlaughtering houſes at Paul's Work from being carried into execution; and, at the ſame time, he intimated to the Corporation, That he had called them together, in order to have their ſentiments with regard to the ſaid Reſolution of the Magiſtrates and Council: And the Corporation, after taking the ſame into their ſerious conſideration, for many reaſons, unanimouſly agreed, to the utmoſt of their power, to oppoſe the ſaid ſhambles or ſlaughtering houſes from being placed at or near Paul's Work, or any part of the Canongate; and appointed the Deacon and Treaſurer to attend any meetings which may be held in relation to the ſaid matter.

Extracted from the Records of the Corporation, by
JAMES CRAWFORD, Clerk.

EDINBURGH FRIENDLY INSURANCE OFFICE,

Back Stairs, Parliament Cloſe.

THE Society of the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance, conſidering that the inſuring from Loſſes by Fire tends to the public utility; and finding that they are poſſeſſed of a ſtock ſufficient to enable them to make the benefit of their inſurance more extenſive, continue to inſure houſes and other buildings, houſehold furniture, goods, &c. *any where through Scotland*, from loſs and damage by fire, agreeable to the tenor of their printed propoſals, copies of which may be had at the office gratis.

The Table of Annual Premiums to be paid for Inſurances.

Sums inſured.	*Common Inſur. per annum.*	*Hazard. Inſur. per annum.*	*Double Haz. Inſur. per annum.*
Any ſum not exceeding 100l.	2 s.	3 s.	5 s.
Above 100l. and not exceeding 1000l.	2 s. per cent.	3 s. per cent.	5 s. per cent.
Above 1000l. & not exceeding 2000l.	2 s. 6d. per cent.	4 s. per cent.	7 s. per cent.
Above 2000l. & not exceeding 3000l.	2 s. 6d. per cent.	5 s. per cent.	

N. B. The annual premiums due upon inſurances in this office, at preſent term of *Candleſmas*, are deſired to be paid up immediately; as, by neglecting the payment fifteen days after the term-day, the benefit of the policy expires.

Perſons inſured will pleaſe therefore call at the office and pay the ſame, where receipts are granted for old premiums, and policies iſſued anew.

EDINBURGH, Feb. 4. 1782.

Cheſter, Jan. 1782.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MR BAPTISTE reſpectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, That his School opens on the 22d inſtant, where Young Ladies are boarded and inſtructed in every uſeful and polite branch of education, on moderate terms, under the care of Mrs Baptiſte, and proper Aſſiſtants.

The maternal attention and tenderneſs of Mrs Baptiſte, and the abilities of Mr Baptiſte as a Dancing-maſter, have rendered their School inferior to none; and they, with pleaſure, embrace this opportunity of returning their unfeigned thanks for the ſingular encouragement they have met with, and to aſſure their friends, that to merit a continuance of their favours ſhall be their conſtant ſtudy.

N. B. The Teachers ſpeak French, and a French Maſter of acknowledged abilities attends thoſe Ladies deſirous of learning that language.

A HOUSE TO BE LET,

And entered to at Whitſunday next,

THAT HOUSE at the foot of the Old Bank Cloſe, preſently poſſeſſed by Dr Hunter, conſiſting of ſix rooms, kitchen, and cellars. To be ſeen every day betwixt twelve and two o'clock afternoon. Enquire at James Fogo writer, at his houſe, Caſtlehill, Edinburgh.

SALE OF PRIZE-GOODS.

TO be SOLD by public auction at the Warehouſe of Meſſrs Ramſay, Williamſon, and Co. *Leith*, on Thurſday the 14th day of February, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in different lots,

Forty-five Tons of UNTARRED DUTCH ROPE-YARNS, of a remarkable good quality, neatly put up in reels of 500 lib. each, being part of the cargo of the ſnow Four Friends, prize to the Lively privateer, Willis Machell commander, taken on her paſſage from Amſterdam to Boſton.

ALSO,

A Quantity of Sail Cloth, Sheeting, Morocco Leather, and Calimanco Womens Shoes, beſt London make; Manchеſter Stuffs, Stockings, Linens, Checks, Haberdaſhery-ware; Tin-baſons, Iron-pans, &c. part of the cargo of the American brig Guſtavus, taken by the Lively on her paſſage from Maerſtrand to Philadelphia.

A reel of the Rope-yarns will be ſeen at the Warehouſe of Meſſrs Loudoun, Craigie, and Co. Glaſgow. For further particulars, and for Catalogues, apply as above.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 1ſt February 1782.

By order of the Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

ON SATURDAY the 9th of February inſt. at twelve o'clock noon, there will be expoſed to SALE by public auction, in the Exciſe Warehouſe in LEITH, (purſuant to act of Parliament), The following Quantities of TEA, ſeized and condemned as forfeited,

1 Box, containing 27 lib. GREEN TEA, appraiſed at		9 s. per lib.
18 Boxes, containing 1075 lib. of BLACK TEA;		at 7s. 6 d. per lib.
7 Ditto, containing 354 lib. of ditto;	— —	at 7 s. per lib.
1 Ditto, containing 20 lib. of ditto;	— —	at 6 s. 6 d. per lib.
2 Bag, containing 136 lib. of ditto;	— —	at 6 s. per lib.
1 Ditto, containing 63 lib. of ditto;	— —	at 5 s. per lib.
2 Ditto, containing 149 lib. of ditto;	— —	at 3 s. 6 d. per lib.
5 Ditto, and 3 caſks, containing 508 lib. of ditto,		at 3 s. per lib.
1 Box, containing 13 lib. of ditto;	— —	at 2 s. 6 d. per lib.

The goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of ſale, to be ſeen at the Exciſe Warehouſe in Leith, on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of ſale.

INTIMATION

To the CREDITORS of JAMIESON AND CARMICHAEL, and THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Merchants in Edinburgh.

THE Truſtees on the eſtate of the above perſons having long endeavoured, both by letters and perſonal application, to bring the creditors to an amicable agreement concerning the diviſion of the truſt-funds, and all their endeavours having proved fruitleſs, various creditors neglecting their own intereſt ſo much, as neither to anſwer the truſtees letters, nor to attend the meetings called for the purpoſe of ſettling theſe affairs.—Therefore the Truſtees do hereby intimate, that they find themſelves obliged, for their own exoneration, to bring a proceſs of multiple-poinding againſt all concerned before the Court of Seſſion, ſo as the reſpective intereſts of the creditors may be aſcertained, and the matters under truſt brought to a final ſettlement.

Any of the creditors who incline to ſave expence, by indorſing or aſſigning their grounds of debt to a common truſtee, in order to be produced and ranked in the aforeſaid proceſs, may apply to Robert Boſwell writer to the ſignet, St Andrew's Square, the raiſer of the multiple-poinding, who will take care that the intereſts of all be properly attended to.

Not to be repeated.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by the meeting of COAL-OWNERS and others, held the 19th of December laſt, hereby requeſt another general meeting, by themſelves or doers, of theſe intereſted in the ſhipping and large conſumption of Coals on the Forth, and of ſuch Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, upon the Solway and lower part of the Frith of Clyde, and upon other parts of the coaſt of Scotland, as conſider themſelves aggrieved by the duties and high rates of Cuſtom-houſe fees levied on coals.

The meeting to be held in the houſe of Thoms Purves vintner in the New Aſſembly Cloſe, on Monday the 11th of February, at 12 o'clock noon, when the report of the committee will be laid before it.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

By Mrs MILLER Auctioneer.

TO be SOLD by public roup on Tueſday the 5th day of February current, in a lodging of two ſtories in Wilkie's Cloſe, firſt door, right hand, nearly oppoſite to Mr Crichton's entry, Canongate, The WHOLE FURNITURE of a large lodging, lately belonging to a gentleman gone to England, conſiſting of tables, chairs, drawers, an eight-day clock, looking-glaſſes, grates, mounted-beds, feather-beds, blankets, bed and table-linen, a jack, and all ſorts of kitchen furniture; with ſundry valuable paintings, prints, an organ, a ſpinet, guitar, ſilver and plated work, a mahogany book-caſe glaſed, a wine cooler, ornamental china, guns, ſwords, piſtols, a curious table anſwering for a breakfaſt table, backgammon table, cheſs table, and a damboard table of the neweſt taſte; and many other curious and valuable articles.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and to continue every day from that hour till all is ſold off.

N. B. The above houſe is to be LET.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, in John's Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 6th day of February 1782, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

ALL and WHOLE that LODGING, back and fore, being the fourth ſtorey above the ſhops of that tenement of land called *Biſhop's Land*, lying on the North ſide of the High Street of Edinburgh, a little above the New Bridge, with the cellar and pertinents thereto belonging. The premiſſes conſiſt of a large dining-room, drawing-room, bed-room, and bed-cloſet to the ſtreet, three good bed-chambers backwards; a kitchen and ſervants room, to which there is a ſeparate entry, and two garrets which enter by a ſtair within the houſe.

The progreſs of writs, which are clear, with the articles and conditions of ſale, will be ſhown by Joſeph Cauvin writer in Edinburgh, to whom any deſirous of further particulars may apply.

If the Houſe is not Sold, it will be LET, either together or in two houſes.

Houſes in Horſe-wynd and Argyle's Square.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Friday 15th February inſtant, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

A DWELLING-HOUSE in the Horſe-wynd, belonging to and lately poſſeſſed by James Erſkine, Eſq; of Cardroſs, with coach-houſe, ſtable, and hay-loft, back-area, and other conveniencies. The houſe will accommodate a large family. The coach-houſe, ſtable, and hay-loft will be expoſed ſeparately if purchaſers ſhall incline.

AS ALSO, The DWELLING-HOUSE in Argyle's Square, belonging to and lately poſſeſſed by David Erſkine clerk to the ſignet. This houſe conſiſts of 12 fire rooms, with kitchen, garrets, excellent cellars, a back area, water-pipe, and other conveniencies. One of the rooms is 30 feet by 18, and of a proper height. The ſituation is pleaſant and centrical. A purchaſer may enter immediately.

The upſet price of this laſt houſe to be 750 l. Sterling.

For further particulars apply to the ſaid David Erſkine.

HOUSE, COACH-HOUSE, AND STABLE TO SELL.

TO be SOLD, and entered to Whitſunday next,

THAT Large, Elegant, and Commodious HOUSE, with the Garden thereto belonging, lying upon the ſouth ſide of St Andrew's Square, and preſently poſſeſſed by the Counteſs of Errol. As alſo, the COACH-HOUSE, and STABLE for ſix horſes, oppoſite to the garden, and ſituated on the ſouth ſide of St Andrew's Maſe-Lane.

Enquire at the proprietor, No. 16. Prince's Street.

TO be LET, for ſuch a number of years, and on ſuch terms as can be agreed on,

That DWELLING-HOUSE and COFFEE-HOUSE oppoſite to the Croſs, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Reoch, with the garret and cellars thereto belonging. The houſe has been for many years uſed as a Coffee-houſe, and is well known by the name of *Balfour's Coffee-houſe*; and, excluſive of the rooms uſed as Coffee-rooms, Billiard-room, and Card-room, the houſe conſiſts of three fire-rooms, two cloſets, and kitchen, all well lighted.

The premiſſes will be let together, or divided into three different large and convenient ſhops to the ſtreet, with each a ſeparate entry. The eaſtmoſt will in that caſe conſiſt of three fire-rooms, excluſive of the ſhop and a light cloſet to the ſtreet, The tenant or tenants will have poſſeſſion as ſoon as repairs or alterations can be completed before Whitſunday next. And, any perſon or perſons deſirous of poſſeſſing the ſaid houſe, in whole or ſeparately, may apply to Lachlan Duff writer to the ſignet.

A Houſe, Garden, and Office-houſes,

On the Weſt Side of GEORGE'S SQUARE, to be LET for one or more years from Whitſunday next,

THAT LARGE HOUSE on the Weſt Row of the ſaid Square, which belonged to and was poſſeſſed by the late Commiſſioner Lockhart, and now by Sir John Pringle, Bart. conſiſting of the following particulars—

On the ground floor, a good kitchen, four rooms, and a large wine-cellar with catacombs within the houſe, three other cellars without the houſe, in a large back-court, with a larder built upon it, and a pump-well of good water, and behind the court a large garden, neatly laid out, and planted with fruit-trees, ſhrubs, and flowers.

On the firſt floor, a handſome dining-room, two other rooms and two cloſets, and a drawing-room remarkably elegant, being 32 feet in length, 23 feet in breadth, and 16 feet in height.

On the ſecond floor, a large front room, two handſome bed-chambers, and two cloſets.

On the third floor, two large bed-chambers and two large cloſets.—And

On the garret ſtorey, two fire-rooms and a large cloſet, beſides preſſes and other conveniencies.

As alſo, a coach-houſe and ſtable with four ſtalls, and a hay-loft, ſituated near the houſe.

The whole premiſſes are new, and fitted up in the beſt manner, and will be ſeen every Tueſday and Friday, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,

Within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 7th March next, at 6 o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands and Eſtate of GOSPERTRIE, lying in the pariſh of Strathmiglo and ſhire of Fife.

And the LANDS of BALNETHILL, in the pariſh of Portmoak and ſhire of Kinroſs.

Theſe lands are ſituated within three miles of Kinroſs, and in the neighbourhood of other market-towns. They are very extenſive, of a good ſoil, and are capable of great improvement, which, from their vicinity to lime, coal, free ſtone, &c. may be carried on at a moderate expence.

The preſently yearly rent is about 198l. Sterling, free of all deductions.

Both eſtates hold feu of ſubjects ſuperior.

The proprietor has right to the teinds, which are valued.

The title-deeds and articles of ſale are in the hands of James Thomſon writer to the ſignet, Carrubber's Cloſe, who will inform of further particulars.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THAT large elegant HOUSE facing the General Poſt-Office, New-Bridge, Edinburgh, conſiſting of eleven rooms, kitchen, pantry, cellars, water cloſet, &c. To be entered to immediately, or at Whitſunday next, with or without two ſtoreys and cellars, that enter from Halkerſton's Wynd.—May be ſeen from one to two o'clock every day.

WOODS TO BE SOLD.

TO be expoſed to ſale, by public roup, within the Town Hall of Hamilton, upon Monday the 11th day of February 1782, at twelve o'clock,

The WOOD growing in the Back Muir of Hamilton, containing about 100 acres, conſiſting of Oak, Aſh, Fir, Beech, &c. The Wood to be holled out, ſo as to prevent growing.

As alſo, the NATURAL WOOD growing in the eaſter part of High Parkwood of Bothwell, containing about 15 acres, and conſiſting of Oak, Aſh, Birch, Alder, &c. To be cut, and properly ſtoned.

The articles and conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of Meſſ. John Burrel or John Boyes at Hamilton.

FARMS TO LET.

In the pariſh of Minto, and ſhire of Roxburgh, for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitſunday next,

THE Farm of KAIMS, conſiſting of 490 acres, or thereby, all incloſed. The Lands are in good order, having been in poſſeſſion of the proprietor for eight years, and are moſtly in graſs at preſent.

The Farm of MINTO-HILLS, conſiſting of 460 acres, or thereby, whereof 418 in one park has been paſtured with ſheep for eight years, and will now be allowed to be broke up in part. Both Farms have good dwelling-houſes, and proper offices lately built.

The grieve at Kaims Farm will ſhow the grounds. And Mr Brown factor at Minto will treat concerning the leaſe.

N. B. The farms lie contiguous, and will be let together or ſeparately, as offerers incline.

By Adjournment—Upſet Prices Reduced.

TO be SOLD, by roup or auction, within John's Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 6th day of March 1782, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of CARGEN, lying in the pariſh of Troqueer, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, about three meaſured miles from Dumfries.

It conſiſts of about 746 Engliſh acres of exceeding fine rich loamy ſoil, laid out in the beſt manner, well watered, and ſubdivided with hedges, dykes, and ditches, and belts of planting from 60 to 70 feet wide. About 25 acres are planted in this manner with fir, oak, aſh, beech, and elm, which, with the hedges, are all in the moſt healthy and thriving condition, from five to twenty-five years old. The farm-houſes are in good repair, being all lately built.

The eſtate lies on a declivity, facing ſouth and ſouth-eaſt, along the banks of the river Nith, which is navigable for a good way above it. It has within itſelf an inexhauſtible fund of manure called Sea Sleetch, which, from experience, has been found equal, if not ſuperior to any other for raiſing all kinds of corn and graſs.

Near the centre of the eſtate is the Manſion-houſe, Garden, and Orchard, contiguous, pleaſantly ſituated. The orchard ſtored with the beſt fruit-trees, ſtandards as well as eſpalliers, all in healthy and thriving condition. Near the houſe, there is a complete court of offices conſiſting of barns, granary, ſtables, byres, ſheds and ſtraw, hog and poultry yards, and other conveniencies fit for the accommodation of a gentleman's family.

The rent of the eſtate previous to Whitſunday laſt was about 677 l. Owing to ſome of the farms being ſet from that term for one year, or ſhort endurances, and under reſtrictions as to tillage, the rent from Whitſunday laſt is only about 500 l.

The lands hold of ſubject-ſuperior, for payment of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. of feu-duty, except a ſmall pendicle which holds of the Crown.

The valuation is 625l. Scots.—The landlord is bound to pay the whole public burdens, which are the above-mentioned feu-duty of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. the ceſs, with 2 l. 8 s. 10¾ d. of ſtipend, and 1 l. 3 s. 0⅝ d. of ſchool ſalary.—The teinds were valued in 1755, and the heritor has a tack thereof from the Crown, current till Lammas 1789.

The upſet price of this lot, for the encouragement of offerers, is now reduced to 11,500 l.

ALSO, to be SOLD, time and place foreſaid, the SUPERIORITY of the Eight-merk Land of DRUM, lying in the barony and pariſh of New Abbey, and ſtewartry foreſaid, which gives a freehold qualification in the county. The vaſſal pays a feu-duty of 13 s. 4 d. Sterling.—Upſet price One Hundred Pounds.

William Campbell writer to the ſignet will ſhew the title-deeds, rental, current leaſes, and conditions of ſale. Copies of the conditions of ſale, and inventory of writs, will be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Goldie writer in Dumfries. And thoſe who wiſh for further information may apply to them, or Mr Ludovick Grant, accomptant in Edinburgh.

LANDS TO BE SOLD, by Adjournment.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 6th March 1782, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of LANRICK and ROUSKIE, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, lying within the pariſhes of Kilmadock, Port, and Kincardine, and ſheriffdom of Perth.

The yearly rent of the eſtate is 632 l. 8 s. 11½ d. Sterling of money, 78 bolls 1 firlot 2 pecks meal, and 64 kain hens. There is a riſe of rent upon one of the farms crop 1782 of about 45 l. Sterling; and there have been offers of a conſiderable riſe upon ſeveral of the farms, the tacks of which expire in 1782, 1783, and 1789; one of which farms is at preſent ſubſet for 20l. more than the rent paid to the proprietor, and the whole of theſe farms will double the rent at the expiry of the leaſes.

This eſtate is very improveable, being of excellent quality, and contehends above 2000 Scots acres, great part of which is incloſed and ſubdivided with ſtone dykes, for which the tenants, by their tacks, are bound to pay 6 per cent. of intereſt not included in the rental, and on which incloſing there has been above 1000 l. ſterl. laid out. There are quarries in different parts of the eſtate, and there is ſhell marle in Lanrick. There is a good manſion-houſe at Lanrick, with a great deal of old planting, beſides ſome acres of natural wood beautifully ſituated upon the banks of the river Teath, within 8 miles of Stirling, in a country abounding with game.—The eſtate holds of the Crown, and affords two qualifications in the county.—Two fields of ſhell marle have been lately diſcovered within the lands of Lanrick; and there is a good lime-craig within leſs than a mile of the lands of Rouskie.—For the encouragement of purchaſers, theſe lands will be ſet up at 15,000 l.

The Lands will be expoſed together or ſeparately as purchaſers ſhall incline; and will be ſhown by Robert Stewart at the houſe of Lanrick or George M'Queen tenant in Tar of Rouſkie.

II. About 19 Acres of RICH ARABLE LAND, near the village of St Ninians, within a mile of the town of Stirling, rented about 29 l. Sterling, upon which there is a convenient manſion-houſe and offices, and the ſuperiority of part of the lands of Cambuſbarron, out of which there are feu-duties payable to the extent of 11 l. Sterling yearly. To be ſet up at 1000 l.

III. A TACK of the Farms of EASTER and WESTER COXETHILL, and others, for 38 years from Martinmas 1773, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Wordie, lying near the village of St Ninians, within a mile of the town of Stirling. Great part of this farm has been properly laid down, and is incloſed and ſubdivided. There is alſo a good deal of thriving planting upon the farm, the ſole property of the tackſman. To be ſet up at 1050 l.

For further particulars, application may be made to David Ruſſel accomptant in Edinburgh, or to John Græme clerk to the ſignet, who will ſhow the rentals and conditions of ſale of the different ſubjects, with the progreſſes of writs and ſurveys of the eſtate of Lanrick and Rouſkie.

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